

THE EUGENICS REVIEW

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cient to bring about a cure; and the use of the apparatus as a training appliance, which can be dropped when normal function is restored, must be supplemented by attention to the causes of the anxiety. There can be no doubt that the use of such an appliance greatly abbreviates the length of psychological treatment and re-education, and is a powerful aid in the treatment of remediable cases. It is remarkable that, apparently, it has not been known in this country until Dr. Loewenstein brought his ideas from the Continent.

This little book gives an account of the physiological mechanism of erection, a short clinical discussion of psychological impotence, describes the technique, its indications and results and failures; and at the end there are some interesting case records. It is on all accounts to be welcomed as a valuable addition to the subject, and it is to be hoped that British doctors will give attention to this method of treatment of a common and most distressing disability.

ELIOT SLATER.

Templewood, The Right Hon. the Viscount.
Crime and Punishment. (London, Stevens.)
Pp. 26. Price 2s. 6d.

THE first annual lecture under the auspices of the Department of Criminal Science Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, was delivered in January last by Viscount Templewood.

The matter largely deals with the proposals introduced in the Criminal Justice Bill, 1938, by the lecturer when Home Secretary. He states that when he accepted that office he followed the example of his great-great-aunt Elizabeth Fry and

visited many prisons in the country in order to obtain first-hand knowledge of penal problems. Much of the lecture is directed to the problem of juvenile delinquency and to the fact that whilst the young are most prone to drift into criminal habits they are the most susceptible class of offender to respond to wise methods of reform. Viscount Templewood states that the practice in different courts varies so extensively that a common basic point of view as to the best method of treatment has still to be achieved. He considers that neither imprisonment nor probation has succeeded in checking the growth of juvenile delinquency, and that neither is sufficiently focused on the essential need of training the offender. Reference is made to the satisfactory results derived from training in approved schools and Borstal institutions, but note is taken of the fact that this training involves a long period of detention and would be rightly regarded as excessive if imposed for insignificant offences. Raising the age beneath which young offenders could not be sent to prison by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction is advocated, as well as the further development of the system of earnings for prison labour and a revision of the probation system. The Bill of 1938 provided for attendance centres and residential hostels for juvenile delinquents; and Viscount Templewood, recognizing that prevention is more difficult than punishment, deals with the importance of religious and moral efforts in both directions. Unnecessary technicalities are avoided throughout and the lecture will appeal to those who are interested in this important social problem.

W. NORWOOD EAST.

PERIODICALS

Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung

1946, Vol. 21, Nos. 3/4.—The main contents of this issue are papers read at the spring meeting of the Swiss Genetical Society (Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Vererbungsforschung), Berne, May 4th-5th, 1946, and at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Julius Klaus-Stiftung in Zürich, September 6th, 1946.

Etude clinique et génétique de la maladie de Niemann-Pick.—By U. Pfändler.—Clinical and genetic study of Niemann-Pick's disease. *Über einen Stammbaum von myotonischer Dystrophie mit Anteponition und Potenzierung.*—By A. Franceschetti and D. Klein.—A family tree of myotonic dystrophia. *Rétinoblastome et hérédité.*—By A. Franceschetti and V. Bischler.—Tumours of the retina and heredity. *Studien über die Vererbung*

von psychischen und körperlichen endokrinen Unausgeglichenheiten.—By D. Wolf and M. Bleuler.—Heredity of mental and physical endocrinal disturbances. (See the investigations by Bleuler and his pupils, abstracted in this REVIEW July 1945, 37, 79; July 1946, 33, 96; October 1946, 33, 154). *Zur Vererbung der Lippen-Kiefer-Gaumenspalten* ("Hasenscharten" und "Wolfsrachen") *beim Menschen.*—By E. Hanhart.—On the heredity of cleft palate in man. *Genetik und Chemie.*—By M. J. Sirks.—Genetics and chemistry. *Eine Lötscher-Inzucht-Kolonie, Fundstätte für Anthropologen, Ethnologen und Genetiker.*—By H. W. Itten.—An inbred colony in the higher part of the Lauterbrunnen Valley, a treasure trove for anthropologists, ethnologists and geneticists. *Über die Erbbedingtheit der Glykogenosen und deren Beziehun-*

gen zum Diabetes mellitus.—By E. Hanhart.—On the heredity of the glycoses and their relations to diabetes mellitus.

F. F. TIETZE.

Human Biology

May 1946, Vol. 18, No. 2.—*Human Sacrifice and Warfare as Factors in the Demography of Pre-Colonial Mexico.*—By S. F. Cook.—The population of Central Mexico, just before the Spanish Conquest, was approaching the maximum for the existing means of subsistence. At that time, there was an increase in warfare and an extensive development of human sacrifice, the victims being war captives. Estimates of the consequent death rates give annual battle casualties as 5,000, and sacrifices as 15,000, at the peak period, in a population of about two million. It is suggested that "these methods may have been developed as a group, or social, response to the need for population limitation."

The Inheritance of Cleidocranial Dysostosis.—By G. W. Lasker.—This is a rare developmental disease, affecting primarily membrane bones, and often causing complete absence of the nasal bones and other skeletal defects; dwarfism is frequent. Little or no disability is caused. An analysis of a large number of pedigrees leads to the conclusion that, in most instances, the condition is inherited as a Mendelian dominant, with high penetrance. There is a bibliography of 267 titles.

September 1946, Vol. 18, No. 3.—*Factorial Analysis of Anthropological Measurements in Psychotic Patients.*—By T. V. Moore and E. H. Hsü.—The paper is an attempt to determine whether there is a correlation between physical characteristics and the appearance of different psychotic conditions. 100 patients were studied. The conclusion is that there are statistically significant differences of physique between patients suffering from non-paranoid schizophrenia, paranoid schizophrenia and manic-depression. It is suggested that the relationship between growth effects and mental conditions may provide a technique for the investigation of the physiology of growth in man.

Probabilities of Death in Closed Population Groups, Illustrated by Probabilities of Death of White Fathers after Birth of Children.—T. J. Woolfer.—A mathematical study of methods.

S. A. B.

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

November-December 1946, Vol. xxxvii, No. 4.—Doctors Louis H. Cohen and Thomas E. Coffin contribute an article on *The Pattern of Murder in Insanity*, and suggest a criterion of the abnormality of the murderer's mental state from considerations which they think are likely to assist in determining the necessity for expert evaluation. As a convenient reference they submit items under the headings of the victim, the motive for the crime,

the method of the crime, the homicide's attitude toward consequences, and his conduct before and after the murder. The article is based upon eighteen cases in which the homicide has been adjudged insane and committed to a State mental hospital. But this number is all too few for the purpose, and data relating to insane homicides must be compared with data derived from a study of many murderers who are not insane, if reliable conclusions are to result.

The authors consider that just as a patient reveals the symptoms of his insanity by his manner of speaking, thinking and behaving, so does he in his way of committing murder. This is sometimes true, but is far from being so always. We are told that we might expect that normally some thought would be devoted by the murderer to the method of his crime, to the choice of a proper weapon, to the manner, time and place of the attack, to the provision of secrecy and evading suspicion and capture and to avoiding punishment. It has to be remembered, however, that murder by sane and insane persons is often related to opportunity, and that a multiplicity of wounds may be inflicted on the victim by sane as well as insane murderers. My case books record instances where more than three dozen wounds were inflicted on the victim of a sane murderer, and a similar number by a murderer who was insane. Again, multiplicity of method affords no criterion of sanity or insanity. It is not unusual in both sane and insane murderers to find that a shattering head injury is followed by choking and subsequent manual strangulation. Further, in a series of 150 sane and insane murderers examined by me, fifteen sane and two insane homicides committed the murder in the presence of others—excluding accomplices. The fact seemed to have no distinctive bearing upon the malignity of the crime except a determination to carry out the intent regardless of consequences. In another series of 200 sane murderers examined by me 48 per cent confessed to the crime before or shortly after arrest, and in a series of 300 insane murderers at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum 65 per cent made similar confessions.

The authors point out that in their table of criteria no single insane murderer is likely to show all the features enumerated, and the article will serve a useful purpose if it is regarded only as a generalization. The reviewer would add that whilst there is general agreement that the man who commits murder is abnormal at the time, cases can be divided into three groups. If either insanity, mental defectiveness or mental disorder is present the abnormality is a morbid deviation from the mental condition of the so-called normal man. In many other cases it is no more than a *transient* deviation from the man's usual self and is associated with excessive instinctual activity and emotional tension accompanied by lessened control and disregard for social and ethical values. In a few cases the crime expresses the character of the

criminal and is neither a morbid deviation from normality nor a temporary deviation from the man himself. It seems well to bear these facts in mind when assessing the pattern of homicidal crime.

January-February 1947, Vol. xxxvii, No. 5.—*A Plea for the Selective Psychiatric Treatment for Offenders* is made by Dr. Michael M. Miller, who considers that a considerable amount of evidence has accumulated pointing to the significant fact that the great majority of offenders cannot be termed psychopathic personalities, and he quotes Karpman in support. At the same time he asks whether we can too strongly condemn the asocial individual from deviating from or entirely ignoring the interests of his group and society as a whole, if we are to justify fully self-interested individualism and support it without reservation as the proper

mode of conduct. He considers that most offenders show a marked degree of social immaturity and that imprisonment tends to intensify feelings of social aggression, stifles constructive impulses and inhibits rather than promotes maturation of the personality. Dr. Miller states that much can be done in providing selective correctional treatment within the present available means of the modern penal institution, but he does not state to what extent this is done in America. The matter is in the forefront of correctional measures in this country as well as the importance of close co-operation between the courts and psychiatrists stressed by the author. The article is thoughtful, temperate and well-informed. It is erudite without being tedious.

W. NORWOOD EAST.

CORRESPONDENCE

Positive Eugenics: A Proposal

To the Editor, Eugenics Review

SIR,—In Dr. Blacker's article under this heading (EUGENICS REVIEW, April 1946) he remarks, "It has always been difficult to devise practical measures to further the aims of positive eugenics." He however proposes that financial help should be given to parents of three children of a superior type, in order to assist them in bringing up a fourth child, and this proposal was discussed in succeeding issues of the REVIEW. In connection with this subject I should like to draw attention to a scheme in actual operation and similar to Dr. Blacker's in one respect, namely that financial aid is given to selected parents who have three children. I refer to Les Jardins Ungemach, Strasbourg. In the EUGENICS REVIEW of July 1938 I gave an account, in the form of a letter to the editor, of a visit I had paid to that little "garden city," and it may be of interest to recall briefly some of the facts contained in my letter. This scheme, of interest and importance of itself, gains renewed interest in view of Dr. Blacker's proposal, with which it could be combined.

Les Jardins Ungemach in 1938 consisted of 140 houses grouped in a small community on the outskirts of Strasbourg. The name is derived from that of the founder, Monsieur Ungemach, but the moving spirit was, and I hope still is, M. Alfred Dachert. A sum of about £100,000 became available for the object and the Strasbourg City Council gave the ground for the houses. The scheme was

commenced in 1925, and the number of houses gradually increased till it reached 140 in 1938. The houses are detached, each with a garden. They are well built and commodious, a special feature being labour-saving devices for the young housewife. The houses are let to parents with three children, the parents being selected for desirable qualities from a eugenic point of view, good health being one of the most important. The houses were let then (1938) at about 10s. per week, but would have commanded rents of 25s. per week if let to the general public. The tenants included government and municipal employees, some skilled artisans and a few small proprietors in business on their own account. The average weekly income then was about £3 10s. per week. There is also an infants' school and a recreation ground with a physical instructor. It seemed to be an ideal community, and I was impressed by the good physiques and good looks of those I saw.

Such a scheme as this if adopted could be combined with Dr. Blacker's proposal, by paying a sum of money to tenants of these houses who have superior children when a fourth child is born. The parents and children would be under the eye, so to speak, of the *Eugenics Society*, who would be able to judge from their own observation whom to select.

Two criticisms may be anticipated, the cost of the scheme and the negligible results that would ensue from it. But it is necessary to take a long view. Although the initial outlay would be considerable, revenue would be derived from the

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